THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Dec. 6, 1914.

Allies made further advances in northern France.

Germans occupied Lodz and drove a wedge into Russian center.

One of the Przemysl forts fell.

Russians shelled Cracow at long range.

Turks occupied Keda.

Forty British and French war vessels arrived off the Dardanelles.

Russian aviators attacked Breslau forts.

French aviators attacked Freiburg.

Dec. 7, 1914.

Allies in West began general offensive.

Belgians repulsed German boat attack along Yser canal.

Germans in Alsace fell back.

Russians bombarded Cracow suburbs and besieged fortress of Lotzen.

Germans abandoned Zgier.

Serbians checked Austrian advance.

British steamer Charcas sunk by German transport in Pacific.

Arrow dropped by aviator killed Major General von Meyer.

Ostend was set on fire by aeroplane bombs.

Bomb from German aeroplane killed ten in Hazebrouck.

Government of Holland lent wheat to Belgium.

Dec. 8, 1914.

German headquarters moved from Roulers.

Germans renewed attack on Dixmude.

Turks were defeated near Batum.

British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sturdee defeated German squadron under Admiral von Spee off Falkland islands, sinking the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nurnberg.

Prince von Buelow reached Rome as German ambassador.

Two sections of American Red Cross left Italy for Serbia.

Dec. 9, 1914.

Belgians took German trenches on the Yser by a ruse.

Germans shelled Ypres and Furnes.

Serbians recaptured Valjevo and Ushirza from Austrians.

Germans lost heavily in attack on Lowicz.

Austrians defeated near Cracow.

Turks at Kurna surrendered to Indian troops.

Polish-American relief committee formed.

Dec. 10, 1914.

Germans evacuated Roulers and Armentieres.

French were victorious at Vermelles.

Serbians took many Austrians and large stores of supplies.

Revolution in Union of South Africa declared ended.

British took 1,100 Turkish prisoners and nine guns.

German submarine raid on Dover was repulsed by the forts.

Czech regiments in Austrian army refused to fight against the Serbians.

Military control of South Sea islands divided between Japan and Britain.

Dec. 11, 1914.

Allies in France pushed forward.

Germans rushed heavy guns to Ostend.

Three German columns repulsed in Poland.

Austrians were defeated north of Kesmaj and Parovnitza.

Sheik Kiazim, chief of the Shiites, proclaimed a holy war.

French capital moved back from Bordeaux to Paris.

Dec. 12, 1914.

Turkish fleet bombarded Batum.

German aviator dropped shells on Hazebrouck but was killed by French shells.

British consul dragged from Italian consulate at Hodeida by Turks.

American Red Cross shipped great quantity of hospital supplies.

Rockefeller Foundation steamer sailed with $400,000 cargo.

Allies drove Germans across the Yser canal.

Serbians repulsed Austrians at Kosmai.

Germans occupied Przaznysz.

Lodz was evacuated by the Russians.

Conscience, Not Consequence.

When you are in doubt as to the course to take, consult your conscience, not consequences. Do right, and never mind how things are going to turn out. One who steers his course so as to avoid everything unpleasant, makes a zigzag course, and may miss the harbor at last. Follow conscience, and leave consequences to God.

Optimistic Thought.

When it is dark the coward is very valiant.

Eye to the Main Chance.

On one o[...] my shopping tour[...] took my neigh[...]'s small daugh[...] with me. I sto[...]d to examine [...]and-bags on t[...] counter, and [...] the child the [...]ty colors [...]ental clasp, wh[...] she sol[...]ked: "P'ease l[...] me lo[...] we'll take a o[...]is [...]"—Exchan[...]

CONGRESS GETS DOWN TO WORK

Faces Great Budget of Expenditures.

WILSON READS MESSAGE

Addressing Joint Session In House Chamber, President Delivers Message On Needs Of Nation.

Washington. — Congress assembled and organized Monday for the session which is expected to be the greatest within the memory of the present generation.

Four hours' work in the House saw Speaker Clark returned to the chair, Representative Mann returned to the leadership of the Republican minority, the introduction of 2,000 bills and resolutions, many of them proposing measures of national defense and many more in opposition; the reappearance of constitutional amendments to enfranchise women and a miniature rules fight that flickered out with the adoption of last year's rules with a few changes.

In the Senate practically nothing was done except the election of Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, as President pro tempore. Vice-President Marshall was absent because of the illness of his wife.

The real business of the session began Tuesday with President Wilson's address to a joint session in the hall of the House.

The greatest budget of expenditures ever placed before any American Congress in times of peace was brought in from the various branches of the Government, the total being about $170,000,000 more than was asked for last year. The great part of the proposed increased expenditures is for the enlarged army and navy programs, and, aside from working out the problem of national defense, it will be the business of Congress to raise the revenue to pay for it.

Old timers, re-elected after going down before the Presidential Democratic landslide of 1912 came trooping back to places in the House, eager for a part in the absorbing business of the next few months. "Uncle Joe" Cannon sat on a bench in the front row and laughed while the House got into its little row over the rules and hot references to "Cannonism" were hurled back and forth across the dividing aisle.

In the stream of bills and resolutions that poured into the hopper were not only plans for military preparedness but others proposing investigation of the motives of men and organizations who champion national defense. Notice was given that in the Senate demands would be made for a showing of what the United States has accomplished against Great Britain's interferences with American commerce abroad. The entire fabric of the American Government's delicate relation to the conflict across the seas probably will be brought to the edge of Congressional discussion, and the Administration leaders are not unmindful of their tasks to preserve what President Wilson has expressed the wish should be a united America.

LOSS BY FAULTY METHODS.

One-Fourth Of 250,000 Concerns Make Over $5,000 Yearly.

Washington.—Fully 100,000 American corporations are running at a loss annually because of faulty methods of accounting and cost finding. This amazing situation is revealed by an inquiry now being made by the Federal Trade Commission, and the figures obtained cover small or middle-sized enterprises, exclusive of banks, railroads, public utilities and concerns in the "big business" class.

It is estimated that 250,000 corporations are engaged in trade and in industry in the United States, but that of this number scarcely more than a fourth are making profits of $5,000 or more a year.

WILSON'S NEW SCHEDULE.

Arranges Hours For Conferences and Public Business.

Washington.—President Wilson has a new schedule. Here it is:

Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 11 o'clock, open hour for Representatives and Senators without special engagement.

11 to 11.30—Signing of State papers.

11.30 to 1 o'clock—Engagements with Senators and Representatives.

Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 11—Open for special engagements.

11 to 1 o'clock—Cabinet meeting.

NAME WILSON FOR 1916.

Nebraska Democrats Act — Bryan's Brother Holds Off.

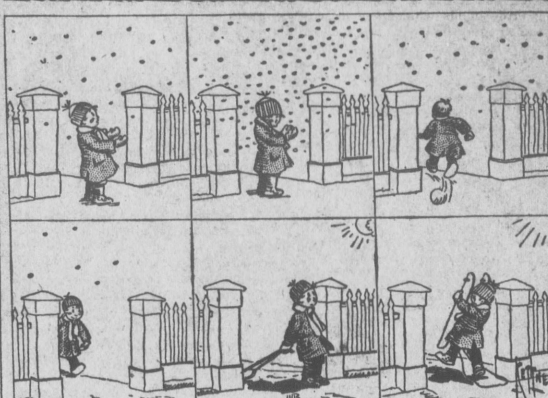
Lincoln, Neb.—The name of President Woodrow Wilson as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination is on file here with the Secretary of State ready to be placed on the Nebraska primary ballot in 1916. The petition, was signed by local Democrats, among them P. L. Hall, Democratic National Committeeman from Nebraska.

FRANCE CAN WIN, HE SAYS.

Jusserand Speaks At Joan Of Arc Statue Unveiling.

New York.—At the dedication of a statue of Joan of Arc on Riverside drive, Jean J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, declared that the French nation has only one purpose in the great war, "that it can fight and win [...] fight." The bronze statue, of [...] size, represents the maid in [...] back, standing in the [...] in her [...]

TODAY'S MOVIE



(Copyright.)

Little Bobby and a Snow Flurry.

ALL SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY

Hamburg-American Officials Will Take An Appeal.

JUDGE REFUSES NEW TRIAL

Nominal Fine Imposed On Steamship Company, Court Believing That Buenz Is Responsible For the Action.

New York.—Dr. Carl Buenz, George Kotter and Adolph Hachmeister of the Hamburg-American Line, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States government were sentenced to serve one and a half years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. Joseph Poppinghaus was sentenced to one year. The Hamburg-American Line was fined one dollar.

All the defendants were admitted to bail pending the suing out of a writ of error in their behalf.

Bail was fixed at $10,000 in each case and was accepted from a surety company. Sentence was pronounced after Judge Howe had overruled motions by William Rand, Jr., chief counsel for the defense, for dismissal of the verdict on the ground that it was contrary to the evidence and law in the case. In making his motion Mr. Rand said he had little hope that it would be entertained by the court.

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, in moving for sentence, said it was "his painful duty to ask for substantial punishment, not so much for its effects on the defendants but to serve as a warning to others."

None of the defendants showed any emotion when sentence was pronounced. Prior to the opening of court they were surrounded by a number of sympathizers with whom they chatted freely. Dr. Buenz told his listeners that his only regret was that the American people should believe he had done anything to injure them or had ever had anything but the kindliest feelings toward this country.

Through Mr. Rand, the aged director of the Hamburg-American Line asked Judge Howe to take into consideration that his three co-defendants were his subordinates and that if any offense was committed they were merely acting under his orders.

The nominal fine imposed on the Hamburg-American Company was explained by Judge Howe as due to his wish to free the case, as far as possible, from "the odor of money." He said there was no evidence to show that the company, as such, had entered into any conspiracy and that it was probable that Dr. Buenz alone had any power to bind it in any of the proceedings complained of. The lighter sentence imposed on Poppinghaus was in recognition of the fact that he occupied a subordinate position and had merely carried out the orders of his superiors without having an active part in the planning of the conspiracy for which they were convicted.

In sentencing Dr. Buenz Judge Howe announced that if the sentence was confirmed in the higher courts he would be willing to support any move to obtain clemency on the ground of the advanced age of the prisoner.

"This case," said Judge Howe, "will undoubtedly be taken to the Court of Appeals and to the United States Supreme Court. If sentence is affirmed and it is claimed that imprisonment would be a peril to Dr. Buenz on account of his advanced age the case will be referred to the executive department of the government.

24 KNOWN DEAD IN MINE.

Searchers At Boomer May Find More Men Lost Lives.

Montgomery, W. Va.—Twenty-four men are known to have perished in the explosion in mine No. 2 of the Boomer Coal and Coke Company. How many more were killed will not be learned until searchers remove debris 100 yards long blocking the entry where the blast occurred.

TO OFFER HOBSON BILL AGAIN.

Prohibitionists Approve His Plan for Constitutional Amendment.

Washington.—The National Prohibition Amendment Commission, composed of 19 representatives appointed at a conference of temperance societies held in July, met here and approved the proposed Hobson amendment [...] the Federal Constitution, vote[...] in the House last year, as the [...] in which national prohibition [...] to Congress at the [...]

NO OUTSIDERS TO BE INVITED

Wilson-Galt Wedding Will Be Quiet Family Affair.

DATE FINALLY ANNOUNCED

Only Guests Will Be Members Of the Families Of the President and Mrs. Galt—No Official Air To Be Given To the Wedding.

Washington.—President Wilson will wed Mrs. Norman Galt on Saturday, December 18. The date was announced in a brief notice issued at the White House, which did not give the hour, nor name the clergyman who will officiate, but did state that the wedding will be quietly celebrated at the home of the bride-to-be at 1308 Twentieth street northwest, in this city, and that the only guests will be members of the immediate families.

Here is the text of the formal announcement:

"It was announced at the White House that the marriage of Mrs. Galt and the President will take place on Saturday, the 18th of December. As previously stated, the ceremony will be performed at Mrs. Galt's home, 1308 Twentieth street northwest. The only guests will be Mrs. Galt's mother, her brothers and sisters and the members of his immediate household. No invitations will be issued."

There was no announcement of plans for the honeymoon, which are being kept a secret. However, it is strongly believed here that the President and his bride will leave Washington almost immediately after the wedding for the South and that they may travel on the naval yacht Mayflower, which is used as the President's yacht. Nothing additional as to the plans for the wedding could be obtained beyond what was disclosed in the statement issued at the White House. The officials at the White House entrusted with the issuance of the announcement stated that they were unaware of the name of the minister who is to officiate or what would be the hour of the wedding.

Members of Mrs. Galt's family said that the ceremony would be performed after 6 P. M., and that the couple will leave immediately for a honeymoon journey. Their destination has been kept secret even from members of the family. Mrs. Galt's mother is in personal charge of most of the arrangements.

The duty of securing a marriage license will fall to I. H. Hoover, chief usher at the White House, who performed similar services for the weddings of Mrs. McAdoo and Mrs. Sayre.

The President is a Presbyterian and his fiancee an Episcopalian. It was Dr. Beach who officiated at the wedding of the President's daughter, Miss Eleanor Wilson, to Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, and Miss Jessie Wilson to Francis B. Sayre.

Mrs. Galt formerly worshiped at St. Thomas Church, but now attends divine services at St. Margaret's Church.

59 HUNTERS KILLED.

Fatalities About Half As Many As Last Year.

Chicago.—The 1915 hunting season which just ended in 18 states cost the lives of 59 persons and caused the injury of 64 others. The hunting season toll in 1914 was 111 killed and 162 hurt.

HELD FOR 17-YEAR-OLD MURDER.

Negro Arrested In Texas Is Wanted In Virginia.

Galveston, Texas.—Howard Washington, alias Joe Gaines, a negro, is held here pending arrival of an officer from Leesburg, Va., where the negro is wanted for alleged connection with the murder 17 years ago of Ernest Campbell. Local detectives say the negro has confessed that he struck Campbell with a piece of lead pipe during a fight.

TO DISREGARD BRYAN'S PLEA.

Wilson Will Not Renew Offer Of Mediation Now.

Washington.—President Wilson will disregard the appeal of former Secretary of State Bryan that the United States immediately offer mediation to settle the European war. Those close to the President made it clear that he would make no further peace proposals to the European belligerents until the warring nations indicate that they are prepared to entertain such proposals.

THE BRITISH ROUT IN MESOPOTAMIA

Official Announcement of the Retreat Made.

LOSSES NEARLY 5,000 MEN

The Turks In Pursuit Of General Townsend's Retiring Forces—Two Supply Ships Laden With Provisions and Two Gunboats Captured By Turks—One Of the Gunboats Already Turned Against Them—British Hope Of Capturing Bagdad Turned Into Defeat.

London. — The British Army in Mesopotamia is in retreat. Official announcement was made that the forces of General Townshend were retiring to Kut-el-Amara. Text of the official statement says:

"General Townshend remained in occupation of the battleship at Ctesiphon, beating off all counter-attacks, till he had completed the removal of his wounded and of 1,600 prisoners taken from the enemy, but in view of our heavy losses and the arrival of Turkish reinforcements he then withdrew.

"It is reported that our total casualities in these actions amounted to 4,567. No report is made of any general officer being wounded, as was alleged in the Turkish official statement.

"On the night of November 30-December 1 General Townshend fought a rear guard action against greatly superior Turkish forces. Our casualties in this action are estimated to have been 150 of all ranks.

"Two river boats were disabled by shell fire and had to be abandoned. Their guns and engines were rendered useless.

"General Townshend remarks of the steadiness of the troops and states the retirement was carried out in perfect order. By the latest reports General Townshend was within a few miles of Kut-el-Amara, upon which position he is retiring.

"With reference to the Turkish official statement and the German wireless reports, it may be stated that British troops never take their colors into the field."

The British announcement confirms a Berlin wireless dispatch to the effect that the British were being forced back in the direction of Kut-el-Amara, 105 miles south of Bagdad. The wireless message quoted an official Turkish report, which said the British had suffered a severe defeat and were fleeing in disorder, after losing 5,000 officers and men in three days' fighting. Falling back from the vicinity of Bagdad, it was said, the British attempted to make a stand at Azizi, but were again routed.

The defeat of the British puts an end for the time being to their hope of capturing Bagdad, the objective of their campaign. In their advance they reached and occupied Ctesiphon, on the Tigris, 18 miles below Bagdad. They were compelled to retire on account of lack of water, and on attempting to resume the advance on Bagdad were confronted with a strongly reinforced Turkish army, resulting in the battle reported from Berlin.

GERMANY ASKS FACTS.

Wants Reasons For Ousting Of Attaches—U. S. To Refuse.

Washington.—The gravity of the issue between the United States and Germany over the question of the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, naval and military attaches of the German Embassy, was increased when the State Department let it be known that it would refuse the request of Germany for the evidence on which it based its demand for the removal of the two officers. The request of Germany for the evidence came through two channels, the German Embassy in Washington and by cable through Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin.

TO SAIL FROM HAITI.

Conditions Improved and Battleship Connecticut Will Leave.

Washington. — Conditions in Haiti have so improved that the battleship Connecticut, with 900 bluejackets aboard, has been ordered back to Philadelphia, Admiral Caperton notified the Navy Department. Two cruisers, four gunboats and a transport, with 1,500 bluejackets and 2,000 marines, are still on duty there, but will be gradually withdrawn as conditions improve.

BERLIN ON PEACE.

Overseas Agency Again Denies Reports That Kaiser Is Seeking War's End.

Berlin, via wireless.—Another statement bearing on Germany's reported desire for peace was issued by the Overseas News Agency. The reports of German peace proposals are again denied. The news agency also contradicts the assertion that Emperor William is to go to Constantinople.

LOSES CITIZENSHIP.

Supreme Court So Rules In Case Of Woman Who Wed Alien.

Washington. — An American-born woman who becomes the wife of an alien loses her citizenship under the Federal expatriation statute and cannot vote, according to a decision of the Supreme Court. This decision was rendered in the case of Ethel C. MacKenzie, of San Francisco, wife of Gor[...] MacKenzie, a British subject, who [...] to vote [...] was denied the [...]

MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State.

PREPAREDFORQUICKREADING

Samuel Scheller has been appointed a forest warden for Washington county.

J. F. Stull, a farmer, near Popular Springs, Howard county, was killed by being run over by a buggy on the Frederick pike.

Eight horses and twelve sheep perished in a fire on the Shank farm, midway between Smithsburg and Leitersburg.

Business has increased to such an extent on the Western Maryland Railway that all trainmen on the furloughed list have been recalled. Some of the furloughs date back more than a year.

Dr. John Frank Brown, of Port Deposit, is in a critical condition as the result of having been assaulted by a highwayman and run down by a team in Rock Run.

A number of Elktonians held a meeting and outlined plans for a manufacturing industry to be located in the town, giving employment to a large number of workmen.

Joshua Linthicum, 65 years old, former Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and also a former superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Sykesville, died at his home near Annapolis.

With between 3,000 and 3,500 men, women and children crowding around the gallows, Frank Grano, the Italian, was hanged at Snow Hill for the murder of Levin P. Robinson, Robinson's wife and Alonza Redden.

Washington W. Hopkins, secretary and treasurer of the Jacob Tome Institute, died at his home there. Mr. Hopkins was in his 79th year and since 1870 had been the legal adviser of his uncle, the late Jacob Tome, until the latter's death, and since then had been in charge of the Tome estate.

Dr. Eugene Jones, who represents Montgomery county in the State Senate, would like to be chairman of the committee on good roads at the approaching session of the Senate. He is an enthusiast on the subject of good roads and at the last session of the legislature accomplished much for the betterment of the roads of the county.

Woodlawn Campmeeting ground was sold by the association to Slode & Co. for $600. This ground, which is one of the most beautiful groves of oak trees in Maryland, has been the scene of an annual woods meeting since 1859. Probably more people have professed conversion at this spot than in all of the churches of the country.

Miss Catherine Butterfield, of Easton, recently appointed superintendent of the Washington County Orphans' Home at Hagerstown, has resigned and will be succeeded by W. Walter Esmer, of Hagerstown. Mrs. Esmer has been appointed matron of the home, succeeding Professor Zeigler's wife.

Henry V. Scholl, a Union veteran of the Civil War, committed suicide at his home at Greensburg, near Smithsburg, by hanging himself in the attic of his home. He was 75 years old, and made his home with Mr. and Mrs. John Moats, Mrs. Moats being a foster daughter. His wife died about four years ago. No reason can be assigned for the deed.

Citizens of Harford county are alarmed over the sudden outbreak of a fatal disease among horses, which has been diagnosed as spinal meningitis by the state veterinarian. Within the few weeks that the disease has prevailed no less than 9 or 10 of these ponies and several valuable horses belonging to the American Ice Company of Baltimore, that were being pastured on the farm, have died.

The headquarters' committee of the Washington County Temperance League elected the following officers: President, Grafton Downs, Downsville; vice-president, the Rev. Francis R. Bayley, Hagerstown; secretary, Walter V. Spessard, Hagerstown; treasurer, J. W. Myers, Hagerstown. The Rev. Gordon I. Rider, Hagerstown, and J. W. Startzman, Halfway, were elected members of the committee.

In the person of Miss Margaret Jones, the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah W. Jones, of Oakdale, Montgomery county, is believed to possess one of the most skilled of the female shotgun experts of the State. Several days ago, in the course of a little stroll with her gun and dog, she killed one at a time on the wing three fast-traveling patridges and halted a badly frightened "Molly Cotton Tail" that was doing its best to get away. She has other records to her credit which stamp her as probably the best shot of her sex in the county.

Richard K. Barnes, of Charlestown, who was recently elected Sheriff of Cecil county, has received his commission and will assume charge of the office in Elkton this week. He has appointed former Sheriff J. Wesley McAllister his deputy.

Friends of Scott M. Wolfinger, retiring State's Attorney for Washington county, announced that Wolfinger may enter the primaries next May for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Sixth district, to succeed David J. Lewis, Dem[...]

STATE CAPITAL

WANTS M. A. C. TO REBUILD.

Garrison May Drop Military Instruction Unless Burnt Buildings Are Replaced.

Governor Goldsborough received a letter from Secretary of War Garrison in which the latter intimated rather strongly that the War Department might not assign an officer to the Maryland Agricultural College as military instructor unless the State rebuilds the structures which were burned about three years ago. The Governor sent a copy of the letter to the college officials and asked that it be submitted to the board of trustees at the meeting which is to be held December 10. He refused to comment upon the letter.

Secretary Garrison's letter, it is stated, came as the result of a request from the college that Capt. Edgar T. Conley, of the United States infantry, be assigned as military instructor in place of Major John A. Dapray, who recently left the college, following conflict with authorities. In the letter Mr. Garrison said, in part:

"The facilities furnished the military department are so meagre that it is questionable whether it is worth while to continue the issue of arms and equipment or to detail an officer of the army in the place of Major Dapray."

Dr. H. J. Patterson, president of the college, announced that the act providing assignment of a regular army officer as military instructor was mandatory, if at least a specified number of students was in attendance and if an officer was available. He said that the college now had enrolled far more than the number of students required. He also said that the report of the last inspection officer who visited the college was favorable and that the War Department assigned Major Dapray after the burning of the buildings.

The college authorities are expected to ask the next Legislature to appropriate money for the reconstruction of the burnt buildings. They asked the last Legislature for a large appropriation for the development of the work of the college and the construction of new buildings, but a fight developed and differences of opinion arose which caused the whole project to fall through.

ORPHANS' COURT JUDGES NAMED.

Myer J. Block Reappointed As the Chief Judge In City.

Governor Goldsborough has given out a list of the members of the Orphans' Courts in Baltimore city and the counties whom he has designated as the chief judges. Myer J. Block, who has been chief judge in the city for some years, was redesignated. The others are:

Allegany County—P. G. Getzendahner, Sr.

Anne Arundel County—James Cusach.

Baltimore County—H. C. Piersol.

Calvert County—Langley B. Denton.

Caroline County—Howard W. Liden.

Carroll County—Harry K. Shaeffer.

Cecil County—James J. McCauley.

Charles County—Charles D. Carpenter.

Dorchester County — Reuben H. Baumgartner.

Frederick County—Charles H. Butts.

Garrett County—J. Thomas Moon.

Harford County—William Munnikhuysen.

Howard County—Edward B. Powell.

Kent County—John H. Simpers.

Montgomery County—John E. West.

Prince George's County—Richmond I. Bowie.

Queen Anne's County—W. Hopper Gibson.

St. Mary's County—Joseph H. Key.

Somerset County—John B. Vetra.

Talbot County—John J. Reese.

Washington County—W. H. A. Hamilton.

Wicomico County—H. S. Phillips.

Worcester County — J. S. Scarborough.

PRESENT TO GOVERNOR.

Engrossed Resolutions Given Him By Education Board.

Governor Goldsborough was presented a handsome set of engrossed resolutions by the State Board of Education at a dinner at the Hotel Rennert, at which he was the guest of honor. The resolutions were passed by the state board at its last meeting. The executive was not present at the time, and it was decided to have the resolutions engrossed and to present them to him at a dinner.

In the resolutions the Governor was lauded for his interest in education; for his sincerity and diligence in the interest of all that was good and constructive and the regrets of the members of the board that he was soon to leave them were contained in fitting language.

MARTIN TO HANG JANUARY 7.

Death Warrant Of Negro Murderer Signed By Governor.

Arnold, alias Shorty Martin, colored, will die on the gallows in the Anne Arundel County Jail yard, Annapolis, on January 7. Governor Goldsborough has signed the death warrant of the condemned man, who was convinced of first degree murder by a jury in the Circuit Court.

Martin was convicted of the murder of Patrolman John Miller on October 16, near Glen Burnie.

A huge digestor at the Radnor Pulp Mills in Elkton exploded. Frank Fandergrift, a former resident of Kennett Square, Pa., was killed, and Edward Morgan, of Elkton, was badly injured. None of the other employes were in that section of the mill when the accident occurred.

The State officers of the Maryland Patriotic Order Sons of America paid an official visit to Washington Camp, Hagerstown, when 12 new members were initiated and nine applications for membership were made.

The BALL of FIRE

by GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER and LILLIAN CHESTER

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ILLUSTRATED by C.D. RHODES

SYNOPSIS.

—8—

At a vestry meeting of the Market Square church Gail Sargent listens to discussion about the sale of the church tenements to Edward E. Allison, local traction king, and when asked her opinion of the church by Rev. Smith Boyd, says it is apparently a lucrative business enterprise. Allison takes Gail riding in his motor car. When he suggests he is entitled to rest on the laurels of his achievements, she asks the disturbing question: "Why?" Gail, returning to her Uncle Jim's home from her drive with Allison, finds cold disapproval in the eyes of Rev. Smith Boyd, who is calling there. At a bobsled party Gail finds the world uncomfortably full of men, and Allison tells Jim Sargent that his new ambition is to conquer the world. Allison starts a campaign for consolidation and control of the entire transportation system of the world. Gail becomes popular. Allison gains control of transcontinental traffic and arranges to absorb the Vedder court tenement property of Market Square church. Gail visits Vedder court and meeting Boyd there, tells him that the cathedral Market Square church proposes to build will be out of profits wrung from squalor. She becomes the center of magnetic attraction for the men of her aunt's social set. At a meeting of the seven financial magnates of the country, Allison organizes the International Transportation company.

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

For just one second the rector's mother felt an impulse to shake Tod Boyd. Gail Sargent was a young lady of whom any young man might approve—and what was the matter with Tod? She was beginning to be humiliated by the fact that, at thirty-two, he had not lost his head and made a fool of himself, to the point of tight shoes and poetry, over a girl.

"Why?" and the voice of Mrs. Boyd was not cold as she had meant it to be. She had suddenly felt some tug of sympathy for Tod.

"Well, for one thing, she has a most disagreeable lack of reverence," he stated.

"Reverence?" and Mrs. Boyd knitted her brows. "I don't believe you quite understand her. She has the most beautifully simple religious faith that I have ever seen, Tod."

The Rev. Smith Boyd watched his soup disappearing, as if it were some curious moving object to which his attention had just been called.

"Miss Sargent claims to have a new religion," he observed. "She has said most unkind things about Market Square church. She says that it is a strictly commercial institution, and that its motive in desiring to build the new cathedral is vanity."

He omitted to mention Gail's further charge that his own motive in desiring the new cathedral was personal ambition. Candor did not compel that admission. It did not become him to act from piqued personal pride.

Mrs. Boyd studied him as he gazed somberly at his fish, and the twinkles once more returned to her eyes, as she made up her mind to cure Tod's irritability.

"I am ashamed of you," she told her son. "This girl is scarcely twenty. If I remember rightly, and I'm sure that I do, you came to me, at about twenty, and confessed to a logical disbelief in the theory of creation, which included, of course, a disbelief in the Creator. You were an infidel, an atheist. You were going to relinquish your studies and give up all thought of the church."

The deep red of the Rev. Smith Boyd's face testified to the truth of this cruel charge, and he pushed back his fish permanently.

"I most humbly confess," he stated, and indeed he had writhed in spirit many times over that remembrance. "However, mother, I have since discovered that to be a transitional stage through which every theological student passes."

"Yet you won't allow it to a girl," charged Mrs. Boyd, with the severity which she could much better have expressed with a laugh. "When you discover that this young lady, who seems to be in every way delightful, is so misled as to criticize the motives of Market Square church, you withdraw into your dignity, with the privilege of a layman, and announce that 'you do not approve of her.' What she needs, Tod, is religious instruction."

She had carefully ironed out the tiny little wrinkles around her blue eyes by the time her son looked up from the profound cogitation into which this reproof had thrown him.

"Mother, I have been wrong," he admitted, and he seemed ever so much brighter for the confession. He drew his fish toward him and ate it.

Later the Rev. Smith Boyd presented himself at James Sargent's house, with a new light shining in his heart; and he had blue eyes. He had come to show Gail the way and the light. If she had doubts, and lack of faith, and flippant irreverence, it was his duty to be patient with her, for this was the fault of youth. He had been youthful himself.

Gail's eyelids dropped and the corners of her lips twitched when Rev. Smith Boyd's name was brought up to her, but she did her hair in another way, high on her head instead of low on her neck, and then she went down, bewildering in her simple little dark blue velvet cut round at the neck.

"I was afraid that your voice was out," remarked Gail, in a tone suggestive of the fact that that would be a tragedy indeed; and she began hauling forth music. "You haven't been over for so long."

Rev. Smith Boyd colored. At times the way of spiritual instruction was quite difficult. Nevertheless, he had a duty to perform. Mechanically he had taken his place at the piano, standing straight and tall, and his blue eyes softened as they automatically fell on the piece of music she had opened. Of course it was their favorite, the one in which their voices had soared in the most perfect unison. Gail glanced up at him as she brushed a purely imaginary fleck of dust from the keys. For an instant the brown eyes and the blue ones met. He was a tremendously nice fellow, after all. But what was worrying him?

"Before we sing I should like to take up graver matters," he began, feeling at a tremendous disadvantage in the presence of the music. To obviate this, he drew up a chair, and sat facing her. "I have called this evening in the capacity of your temporary rector."

Gail's eyelids had a tendency to flicker down, but she restrained them. She was adorable when she looked prim that way. Her lips were like a rosebud. Rev. Smith Boyd himself thought of the simile, and cast it behind him.

"You are most kind," she told him, suppressing the imps and demons which struggled to pop into her eyes.

"I have been greatly disturbed by the length to which your unbelief has apparently gone," the young rector went on, and having plunged into this opening he began to breathe more freely. This was familiar ground.

Gail rested a palm on the edge of the bench behind her, and leaned back facing him, supported on one beautifully modeled arm. Her face had set seriously now.

"However," went on the rector, "I do not expect to be able to remove the spiritual errors, which I am compelled to judge that you have accumulated, by any other means than patient logic," he resumed. "May I discuss these matters with you?" His voice was grave and serious, and full of earnest sincerity, and the musical quality alone of it made patient, logical discussion seem attractive.

"If you like," she assented, smiling at him with willful deception. The wicked thought had occurred to her that it might be her own duty to broaden his spiritual understanding.

"Thank you," he accepted gravely. "If you will give me an hour or so each week, I shall be very happy."

"I am nearly always at home on Tuesday and Friday evenings," suggested Gail. "Scarcely anyone calls before eight-thirty, and we have dinner quite early on those evenings." She began to be sincerely interested in the project. She had never given herself time to quite exactly define her own attitude towards theology as distinct from religion, and she felt that she should do it, if for no other reason than to avoid making impulsive overstatements. Rev. Smith Boyd would help her to look squarely into her own mind and her own soul, for he had a very active intelligence, and was, moreover, the most humanly forceful cleric she had ever met. Besides, they could always finish by singing.

"I shall make arrangements to be over as early as you will permit," declared the rector, warmly aglow with the idea. "We shall begin with the very beginnings of things, and, step by step, develop, I hope, a logical justification of the vast spiritual revolution which has conquered the world."

"I should like nothing better," mused Gail, and since Rev. Smith Boyd rose and stood behind her and filled his lungs, she turned to the piano and struck a preliminary chord, which she trailed off into a tinkling little run, by way of friendly greeting to the piano.

"We shall begin with the creation," pursued the rector, dwelling, with pleasure, on the idea of a thorough progress through the mazes of religious growth. There were certain vague points which he wanted to clear up for himself.

"And wind up with Vedder court." She had not meant to say that. It just popped into her mind, and popped off the end of her tongue.

"Even that will be taken up in its due logical sequence," and Rev. Smith Boyd prided himself on having already displayed the patience which he had come expressly to exercise.

Gail was immediately aware that he was exercising patience. He had reproved her, nevertheless, and quite coldly, for having violated the tacit agreement to take up the different phases of their weighty topic only "in their due logical sequence." The rector, in this emergency, would have found no answer which would stand the test, but Gail had the immense advantage of femininity.

"It altogether depends at which end we start our sequence," she sweetly reminded. "My own impression is that we should begin at Vedder court and work back to the creation. Vedder court needs immediate attention."

That was sufficient. When Allison called, twenty minutes later, they were at it hammer and tongs. There was a bright red spot in each of Gail's cheeks, and Rev. Smith Boyd's cold eyes were distinctly green! Allison had been duly announced, but the combatants merely glanced at him, and finished the few remarks upon which they were, at the moment, engaged. He had been studying the tableau with the interest of a connoisseur, and he had devoted his more earnest attention to Rev. Smith Boyd.

"So glad to see you," said Gail conventionally, rising and offering him her hand. If there was that strange thrill in his clasp, she was not aware of it.

"I only ran in to see if you'd like to take a private car trip in the new subway before it is opened," offered Allison, turning to shake hands with Rev. Smith Boyd. "Will you join us, doctor?"

For some reason a new sort of tangle had come into the room, and it affected the three of them. Allison was the only one who did not notice that he had taken Gail's acceptance for granted.

"You might tell us when," she observed, transferring the flame of her eyes from the rector to Allison. "I may have conflicting engagements."

"No, you won't," Allison cheerfully informed her; "because it will be at any hour you set."

"Oh," was the weak response, and, recognizing that she was fairly beaten, her white teeth flashed at him in a smile of humor. "Suppose we say ten o'clock tomorrow morning."

"I am free at that hour," stated Doctor Boyd, in answer to a glance of inquiry from Allison. He felt it his duty to keep in touch with public improvements. Also, beneath his duty lay a keen pleasure in the task.

"You'll be very much interested, I think," and Allison glowed with the ever-present pride of achievement, then he suddenly grinned. "The new subway stops at the edge of Vedder court, waiting."

There was another little pause of embarrassment, in which Gail and Rev. Smith Boyd were very careful not to glance at each other. Unfortunately, however, Rev. Smith Boyd was luckless enough to automatically and without conscious mental process fold the sheet of music which had long since been placed on the piano.

"Why stop at the edge of Vedder court?" inquired Gail, with a nervous little jerk, much as if the words had been jolted out of her by the awkward slam of the music rack, which had succeeded the removal of the song. "Why not go straight on through, and demolish Vedder court? It is a scandal and a disgrace to civilization, and to the city, as well as to its present proprietors! Vedder court should be annihilated, torn down, burned up, swept from the face of the earth! The board of health should condemn it as unsanitary, the building commission should condemn it as unsafe, the department of public morals should condemn it as unwholesome!"

Rev. Smith Boyd had been engaged in a strong wrestle within himself, but the spirit finally conquered the flesh, and he held his tongue. He remembered that Gail was young, and youth was prone to extravagant impulse. His spirit of forbearance came so strongly to his aid that he was even able to acknowledge how beautiful she was when she was stiffened.

Allison had been viewing her with mingled admiration and respect.

"By George, that's a great idea," he thoughtfully commented. "Gail, I think I'll tear down Vedder court for you!"

CHAPTER XII.

The Survival of the Fittest.

A short, thick old man, gray-bearded and puff-eyed and loaded with enormous jewels, met Gail, Lucile and Arly, Ted Teasdale and Rev. Smith Boyd, at the foot of the subway stairs, and introduced himself with smiling ease as Tim Corman, beaming with much pride in his widespread fame.

"Mr. Allison couldn't be here," explained Tim, leading the way to the brightly lighted private car. "We're to pick him up at Hoadley park. Miss Sargent, as hostess of the party, is to have charge of everything."

The side doors slid open as they approached, and they entered the carpeted and draped car, furnished with wicker chairs and a well-stocked buffet. In the forward compartment were three responsible-looking men and a motorman, and one of the responsibles, a fat gentleman who did not seem to care how his clothes looked, leaned into the parlor.

"All ready?" he inquired, with an air of concealing a secret impression that women had no business here.

Tim Corman, who had carefully seen to it that he had a seat between Gail and Arly, touched Gail on the glove.

"Ready, thank you," she replied, glancing brightly at the loosely arrayed fat man, and she could see that immediately a portion of that secret impression was removed.

With an easy glide, which increased with surprising rapidity into express speed, the car slid into the long, glistening tunnel, still moist with the odors of building.

Tim Corman had adroitly blocked Gail into a corner, and was holding her attention.

"Ed Allison is one of the smartest boys in New York," he enthusiastically declared. "Did you ever see anybody as busy as he is?"

"He seems to be a very energetic man," Gail assented, with a sudden remembrance of how busy Allison had always been.

"Gets anything he goes after," Tim informed her, and screwed one of his many-puffed eyes into a wink; at which significant action Gail looked



Introduced Himself With Smiling Ease as Tim Corman.

out at the motorman. "Never tells his plans to anybody, nor what he wants. Just goes and gets it."

"That's a successful way, I should judge," she responded, now able to see the humor of Tim Corman's volunteer mission, but a red spot beginning to dawn, nevertheless, in either cheek.

"What I like about him is that he always wins," went on Tim. "Nobody in this town has ever passed him the prunes. Do you know what he did? He started with two miles of rust and four horse cars, and now he owns the whole works."

Gail knitted her brows. She had heard something of this marvelous tale before, and it had interested her. She had been groping for an explanation of Allison's tremendous force.

"That was a wonderful achievement. How did he accomplish it?"

"Made 'em get off and walk!" boasted Tim, with vast pride in the fact. "Any time Eddie run across a man that had a street car line, he choked it out of him. He's a wizard."

Tim's statement seemed to be somewhat clouded in metaphor, but Gail managed to gather that Allison had possibly used first-principle methods on his royal pathway to success.

"You mean that he drove them out of business?"

"Pushed 'em off!" chuckled Tim. "Anybody Allison likes is lucky," and with the friendly familiarity of an old man, Tim Corman patted Gail on the glove.

"It occurs to me that I'm neglecting my opportunities," observed Gail, rising. "I'm supposed to be running this car," and going to the glass door she looked into the motorman's compartment, which was large, and had seats in it, and all sorts of mysterious tools and appliances in the middle of the floor

Tim Corman, as Allison's personal representative, was right on the spot.

"Come on out," he invited, and opened the door, whereupon the three responsible-looking men immediately arose.

"Show her how it works, Tom," he directed.

So it was that Edward E. Allison, standing quite alone on the platform of the Hoadley Park station, saw the approaching trial trip car stop, and run slowly, and run backwards, and dart forwards, and perform all sorts of experimental movements, before it rushed down to his platform, with a rosy-cheeked girl standing at the wheel, her brown eyes sparkling, her red lips parted in a smile of ecstatic happiness, her hat off and her waving brown hair flowing behind her in the sweep of the wind. To one side stood a highly pleased motorman, while a short, thick old man, and a careless fat man, and a man with a high forehead and one with a red mustache, all smiling indulgently, clogged the space in the rear.

Allison boarded the car, and greeted his guests, and came straight through to the motorman's cage, as Gail, in response to the clang of the bell, pulled the lever. She was just getting that easy starting glide, and she was filled with pride in the fact.

"You should not stand bareheaded in front of that window," greeted Allison, almost roughly; and he closed it.

Gail turned very sweetly to the motorman.

"Thank you," she said, and gave him the lever, then she walked back into the car. It had required some repression to avoid recognizing that dictatorial attitude, and Allison felt that she was rather distant, and wondered what was the matter; but he was a practical-minded person, and he felt that it would soon blow over.

"I've been neglecting this view," she observed, gazing out into the rapidly diminishing perspective, then she glanced up sidewise at the tall young rector, whose eyes were perfectly blue.

He answered something or other, and the conversation was so obviously a tete-a-tete that Allison remained behind. Tim looked up at Allison with a complacent grin, as the latter sat beside him.

"Well, Eddie, I put in a plug for you," stated Tim, with the air of one looking for approval.

"How's that?" inquired Allison, abstractedly.

"Boosted you to the girl. Say, she's a peach!"

Allison looked quickly back at the platform, and then frowned on his zealous friend Tim.

"What did you tell Miss Sargent about me?"

"Don't you worry, Eddie; it's all right," laughed Tim. "I hinted to her, so that she had to get it, that you're about the most eligible party in New York. I let her know that no man in this village has ever skinned you. She wanted to know how you made this big combination, and I told her you made 'em all get off; pushed 'em off the map. Take it from me, Eddie, after I got through, she knew where to find a happy home."

Allison's brows knitted in quick anger, and then suddenly he startled the subway with its first loud laugh. He understood now, or thought he did, Gail's distant attitude; but, knowing what was the matter, he could easily straighten it out.

"Thanks, Tim," he chuckled. "Let's talk business a minute. I had you hold up the Vedder court condemnation because I got a new idea last night. Those buildings are unsafe."

"Well, the building commissioners have to make a living," considered Tim.

"That's what I think," agreed Allison.

Tim Corman looked up at him shrewdly out of his puffy slits of eyes, for a moment, and considered.

"I get you," he said, and the business talk being concluded, Allison went forward.

The girls and Ted came back presently, and, with their arrival, Gail brought Rev. Smith Boyd into the crowd, whereupon they resolved themselves into some appearance of sociability, and Allison, for the amusement of the company, slyly started old Tim Corman into a line of personal reminiscences, so replete in unconscious humor and so frank in unconscious disclosures of callous knavery, that the company needed no other entertainment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Some Men.

In the Revolution we used 231,771 regulars and 164,007 militia and volunteers against England's 150,605. In the War of 1812 we had 56,052 regular and 471,622 militia against English and Canadian forces of only about 55,000. In the Mexican war 31,024 regulars and 73,532 militia were required to conquer about 46,000 Mexicans. In the Civil war the United States employed 67,000 regulars and 2,605,341 militia and volunteers to defeat about a million Confederates.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Keep your face with sunshine lit,
Laugh a little bit.
Gloomy shadows oft will flit
If you have the wit and grit.
Just to laugh a little bit.

DELECTABLE DISHES.

When one has a bit of cold boiled ham, shred it fine with the scissors,



and to a half cupful of the ham add one cupful of celery, cut in bits, a half cupful of sour apple, cut fine. Mix well with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce, garnished with shredded green pepper.

Danish Pudding.—Pare and core six apples, chop into small pieces and sprinkle with half a cupful of sugar. Have ready two cupfuls of bread crumbs soaked in one-half cupful of milk to which one tablespoonful of melted butter has been added. Beat two eggs until light, add a grating of nutmeg, a pinch of cinnamon and salt. Mix the apple with the soaked crumbs, then add the eggs and lastly two dozen blanched, chopped almonds. Add milk to make the pudding of the consistency of brown betty, put into a buttered dish and bake until it leaves the sides. Serve turned out with cream.

Ducks With Turnips.—Prepare the ducks as for roasting. Heat in a saucepan a quarter of a cupful of butter and the same amount of fat salt pork diced, and brown the ducks all over in this. Add two cupfuls of boiling water, a small bunch of parsley, a sprig of celery and two bay leaves, all tied together; two white onions, and six turnips. Cover closely and cook an hour and a half. The turnip and duck exchange flavors and the result is particularly good. Serve the ducks with the turnips cut in dice on the platter. Make a gravy of the giblets.

Chicken, Western Style. — Put through a meat chopper a fourth of a pound each of veal and fresh pork, two slices of bacon, the chicken liver, half a green pepper and two sprigs of parsley; add a teaspoonful of onion and a tablespoonful of worcestershire sauce, half a teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of paprika. Mix well and use to stuff a young chicken. Cook slowly at first to cook the veal and pork, then brown the fowl and baste with the fat every ten minutes. Cook two hours and serve with rice or sweet potatoes.

SOUP DAYS.

Those cool autumn days make a hot, steaming dish of soup a delight to the palate and most soothing to the tired nerves after a weary day. The very odor of a well-flavored soup as you enter the dining room is an uplift and an inspiration. Then serve soups often and in variety. They are enjoyed alike by rich and poor and may be nutritious and wholesome as well as inexpensive.



A dish of hot soup to fortify a man, woman or child who has a long, cold ride will do more to keep them warm than an armful of hot bricks.

Spanish Chicken Soup.—Heat three cupfuls each of veal and chicken stock. Add a grated onion, a finely minced carrot and two stalks of celery, chopped fine. Add a cupful of barley, simmer until the barley is done, season to taste and serve.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Melt a fourth of a cupful of butter and when bubbling hot add a fourth of a cupful of flour, mix well; then add a pint of rich milk and cook until smooth and thick. Cook a large head of celery, cut fine, in boiling water until tender; then rub through a sieve. Measure the pulp and add enough water to make two cupfuls. Add to the thickened milk, season with salt and pepper and add more milk or soup stock to make it of the right consistency.

Potato soup is prepared in the same way, using more milk and a cupful of hot mashed potato, and a slice of onion, boiled with the potato and removed before the potato is mashed.

Quick Mutton and Potato Soup.—Add a cupful of mashed potatoes to six cupfuls of mutton broth. Heat and add seasoning to taste. Just as it is ready to serve stir in two beaten egg yolks and a half cupful of cream.

Pea Chowder.—Soak over night one cupful of split peas. In the morning drain, cover with cold water, add a pinch of soda and simmer three hours. Fry brown a slice of pork and an onion. Add the drained peas, a can of corn and a cupful of rich milk. Simmer for a half-hour, season with salt pepper and melted butter and serve with milk crackers, split and toasted.

Nellie Maxwell

Knew Human Nature.

The sage agreed that it was indeed dangerous. "But," said he, "if we put up a sign warning people of the danger they will at once try it to see for themselves, whereas, if we label it 'Bad Form,' they will let it alone."

Rocks Had to Be Cooled.

When engineers have been boring tunnels through the Alps they have found rocks inside so hot that it has been necessary to cool them with water before the men could continue their work.

Unlucky Superstition.

Superstition is what makes a man liable to be run over by a truck while he is out in the road trying [illegible] the new moon over his right

$500,0[illegible]

Harm Done by Old [illegible]bership Over Ev[illegible]y, exceeded With Over
The story of the hare a[illegible]toise has done a great de[illegible]rements by
in encouraging people to [illegible]000.00 [illegible]E IN FORCE
shots.

AGENTS

D. J. [illegible] Wit[illegible]gent, Delaware City. D. B. Maloney, Agent, Townsend.
Ever[illegible]s AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

AN AMERICAN SHIP U-BOAT'S VICTIM

The Oil Steamer Communipaw is Destroyed.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

No Word As Yet Of Fate Of Crew. Petrolite, Another American Oil Tanker, Reported Fired Upon.

Rome.—The American oil steamer Communipaw has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, near Tobruk, Tripoli. No information has been received concerning the crew of the nationality of the submarine.

The steamer Communipaw was recently held by the Italian government at Genoa, but was allowed to sail for her destination on December 2, owing to representations made to the government by the American Embassy at Rome.

The Communipaw was owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and sailed from New York October 27, for Egypt.

David T. Worden, of Mont Clair, N. J., manager of the foreign shipping department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said tonight that the crew of the Communipaw numbered 39. Captain Nordstrom is a naturalized American. Mr. Worden said, and the four engineers also are Americans, but he knew nothing of the nationality of the other men aboard, although several of them, at least, probably were citizens of the United States.

The Communipaw formerly was the Deutschland, flying the German flag and sailing from Hamburg. She was one of the steamers of the Standard Oil fleet which was transferred to American registry after the European war began.

FORD ON WAY TO MAKE PEACE.

Has Two Doves, a Squirrel, 57 Reporters and Bride and Groom.

New York.—Henry Ford and more than 80 peace advocates sailed from here on the steamer Oscar II for Christiania, Norway. The party was accompanied by 57 newspaper correspondents and photographers, and more than 20 general assistants, secretaries and stenographers.

The steamer sailed at 3.15 o'clock, one hour and fifteen minutes later than the scheduled sailing hour. Such delay, however, is not unusual, and in this case it was caused largely by the late arrival of 15 members of the Ford party, as well as the large crowd which thronged the ship to bid farewell to various members of the party.

William Jennings Bryan spent some time on the ship bidding "God speed" as he termed it, to Ford and the party.

"There is some chance for the mission to succeed," said Mr. Bryan, "that is all I care to say now, except that I wish them every good fortune."

REV. DR. FRANK SEWALL DEAD.

Author Of Hymnal and Ex-President Of Urbana College.

Washington.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Sewall, writer, educator, teacher, for 16 years president of the Urbana University of Ohio and author of the Christian Hymnal, died at his home here in his seventy-ninth year. For 25 years he had been pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem in this city. Dr. Sewall's brother, Arthur Sewall, was William J. Bryan's running mate for the Presidency in 1896.

GOV. STANLEY INAUGURATED.

Succeeds McCreary As Chief Executive Of Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. James B. McCreary of Kentucky retired from office Tuesday after four years and Augustus Owsley Stanley, for six consecutive terms Democratic Representative in Congress from the Second Kentucky district, was inaugurated as his successor, the ceremony taking place at noon.

NEW HYRDOAERO RECORD.

Navy Aviator Reaches Altitude Of 12,136 Feet.

Pensacola, Fla.—Announcement was made at the Navy aero station here that Lieutenant R. C. Saufley, navy aviator, established a new world's altitude record for hydroaeroplanes, when he ascended 12,136 feet. The ascent occupied 50 minutes and the descent to Pensacola Bay 15 minutes.

KILLED WIFE AND HER SISTER.

West Virginian Convicted Of Second Degree Murder.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—John L. Beverley, a young man of Buckhannon, was convicted of second degree murder for killing Miss Martha Harris, his sister-in-law. He killed his wife also, when he found the women in a [illegible] at Bridgeport. It is improbable he will be tried on this charge, shooting them he fired [illegible] his own head, but re[illegible]

Co.

CONYNGHAM M[illegible]GHTNING
SYSTEM
New Giant Destr[illegible]
Speed Ffrendered Policies over
Brookland, Ma[illegible]
largest dest[illegible]
With Over

FOR PRESERVATION OF BIRDS

Efforts to Be Made to Prevent the Heavy Mortality in Utah and California.

The mortality of waterfowl near great Salt lake has attracted widespread interest in recent years, and there have been many speculations as to its cause. Thousands upon thousands of wild ducks, snipe, sandpipers and other birds have perished, and the situation is of more than local importance, as immense numbers of birds stop in this region while migrating, and many of them succumb to the prevailing malady. A similar mortality has been reported at Tulare and Owens lakes in California, and probably occurs at many other points in the West. This matter has recently been investigated by the U. S. biological survey, which finds that in all probability the trouble is due to an alkaline poison. The birds probably sicken in the shallow water bordering the mud flats. As these flats dry after high water, salts and alkalies crystallize on the surface of the ground. Later pools from rain, or a steady wind blows the water over the flats; the highly soluble salts are taken up by the water; and birds feeding in the water thus charged are poisoned. Concentration of the salts by evaporation in poorly drained pools leads to the same result. Measures for keeping the water fresh are the only remedy thus far indicated.—Scientific American.

Justice to the Old Minister.

There is no more pathetic figure than that of the minister who, having served his church faithfully for many years on a small salary, is left in want in his old age. Certainly the minister, whose life work is devoted to the well-being of his fellow man, is as deserving of a pension as the city official, the teacher, the fireman or railroad employee.—Leslie's

Good Word for the Braggart.

"De man dat brags," said Uncle Eben, "mos' generally don't mean no harm an' mebbe you orter be complimented dat he's goin' to such pains to git you interested in 'im."

MANY ARE DEAF TO MELODY

Numerous Instances of Persons Who Were Denied One of Life's Chief Pleasures.

It has been said of the late Dean Stanley that "he had not a note of music in his head," and could scarcely distinguish one tune from another a fact which caused his biographer, Rowland E. Prothero, to express surprise that "one so destitute of musical feeling" as Stanley should have been the first person to introduce Bach's Passion music into the religious services of the church.

It is not easy, perhaps, for the average person to understand tone deafness. But just as some people are color blind, so there are others who are melody deaf. Empress Catherine of Russia used to say that she would have given the world to be able to appreciate and love music, declaring that for her "music was noise, and nothing but noise." President Grant is said to have been able to distinguish only two tunes: "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to th[illegible]" which were recognizable, probably, because he heard them so often

Doctors seem to have some difficulty in explaining the cause from which tune deafness arises, although it is generally agreed that nerves have much to do with it. Musical application depends to a great extent upon the exercise of mental and physical faculties, and the delight in music calls for an alert sympathy between the nerves and the cerebral faculties, without which connection there is a definite musical lack, although the nerves perform their ordinary function of communicating sounds to the mind.

Not Settled Yet.

"Is the head of the house at home?" asked the agent as the mister of the family answered the doorbell. Making no effort to answer the question, the mister person said: "I don't know what line of goods you are introducing or whether they would fit in our establishment or not, that phase of the matter being neither here nor there; but let me tell you something: If you can establish once for all just who is to be recognized as the head of this house, I'll buy a gross of whatever you've got and pay the catalogue price."

Here's a Perfect Electric Bell.

An original electric bell combination is in use in Paris which is designed to get rid of all trouble caused by the question of batteries, for these are now lodged within the apparatus itself. The usual box bell shape is retained, but the arrangement of the parts is different in this case. All the magnet parts are now lodged under the gong itself.

Long, Lonely Memories.

We shall have long, lonely memories of undiscoverable graves in France and Flanders wherein our dead sons are laid; and where we were wont to go for pleasure, we shall for many years go on sorrowful pilgrimages. It may be that melancholy will settle on our literature, melancholy and thwarted desire and a solemn preoccupation with destinies.—St. Selec[illegible] Ervine in the North Am[illegible]

Public Sale

The undersigned will sell without reserve, on the Julian Cochran farm three miles north of Middletown, Del., on the road from Armstrongs to Chesapeake City

WEDNESDAY, DEC., 15, '15

At 10 o'clock sharp the following valuable personal property to-wit:

Horses & Mules

No. 1. HENRY, Bay horse 8 years old, 15 3-4 hands, good worker every place you put him.

No 2. MAY, Black Mare, 9 years old, 15 1-2 hands, good worker or driver, cannot place her wrong, a splendid general purpose animal.

No. 3. BILLY, Bay horse, good worker, fair driver, 10 years old.

Nos. 4 and 5. Pair 7 year old brown Mules, fine size, well mated, thoroughly broken, and in every way desirable, sound clean and a high class team.

Nos. 6 and 7. Pair 4 year old black Mules, as good as grows, thoroughly broken, mated, quick, sound, big team.

No. 8. Odd mare Mule, 3 years old, broken to work every place on the farm, fine size, sound and a splendid mule.

Cattle

Three young Holstein Cows, well bred and good looking two of them milking on first calf, the other springing.

2 yearling Stock Bulls.

Farming Implements

1 B. & H. grain drill, 1 McCormick binder, 1 corn planter, 1 Oliver Gang plow, 1 2-horse plow, 1 potato plow, 3 3-horse plows 1 1-horse plow, 5 wheel cultivators, 4 hand cultivators, 1 60-tooth wood frame harrow, 1 50-tooth iron frame harrow, 1 3-section spring tooth harrow, grind stone, land roller, 1 cut away harrow, 2 tomato riggings with springs; 1 hay rigging, 2 farm wagons, 1 low down wagon, 1 dearborn, corn sheller, hay rake, hay tedder, 1 mover, 1 extension ladder, slop cart, wheel barrow, 1 McWhorter Paris green duster, complete; 1 corn cutting machine, 1 clover seed sower, 1 garden drill, 1 garden cultivator, 1 body seed sower, set barn trucks, lot of truck baskets, ladders, ect., single, double, 3 and 4-horse trees, shovels, spades, forks, farm tools of many kinds.

Harness

6 Sets of good wagon harness, complete; dearborne harness, collars, bridles, halters, cow chains and stable fixtures.

Terms of Sale

All sums of $20 and under, the cash will be required; over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given, purchaser giving bankable note with approved endorser. Interest added from day of sale.

ELIZABETH M. COCHRAN.

R. L. PRICE, Inside Clerk.
D. P. HUTCHISON, Auc.

ESTATE OF MARGARET S. JOHNson, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Margaret S. Jonnson, late of Blackbird Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Harry S. Woodkeeper on the 23rd day of November A. D. 1915, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the 23d day of November A. D. 1916, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address Martin B. Burris, Esq., Attorney-at-Law Middletown, Del.
HARRY S. WOODKEEPER, Administrator.

ESTATE OF ELIAS HAMILTON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of Elias Hamilton, late of St. Georges Hundred deceased, were duly granted unto John Jewell on the 22d day of September A. D 1915 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payement to the Administrator c. t a without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator c. t. a. on or before the 22d day of September A. D. 1916, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address John Jewell Marshalton, Del.



Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

Middletown, - Delaware

Farms for Sale!

450 acres	$22,000 00
350 acres	20,000 00
311 acres	18,500 00
165 acres	15,000 00
387 acres	15,000 00
291 acres	12,000 00
172 acres	10,000 00
41 acres	7,200 00
120 acres	6,000 00
80 acres	4,000 00
16 acres	850 00
100 acres	6,300 00
165 acres	14,000 00
200 acres	11,500 00
110 acres	9,500 00
110 acres	5,750 00
300 acres	16,000 00
123 acres	10,000 00
132 acres	6,500 00

Also several Town Properties.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Phone 170 Real Estate Agent.
North Broad St. Middletown, Del.

Watches Given Away

Until Xmas with Boys' Goods, Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Shoes and Furhishings in Short Pant Sizes.

$5 Cash Sales

Guarnteed Defiance Nickel Watch with Nickel Chain.

Big Stock
Latest Styles
Lowest Prices

for Same Grades.

The Greatest Business

we have ever done; come see the Styles and Prices and you will know why.

Holiday Goods

Specials and Regulars; Everything to Wear for Men and Boys in and ready.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

1915 DECEMBER 1915



The Iron
STEAMER CLIO
WILL LEAVE
Odessa for Philadelphia
AND RETURN FROM
Arch St. Wharf, Phila.
AS PER TIME TABLE

ODESSA

Thursday,	2d,	3 30 p m
Monday,	6th,	6 30 p m
Thursday,	9th,	11 00 a m
Monday,	13th,	1 00 p m
Thursday,	16th,	4 00 p m
Monday,	20th,	6 00 p m
Thursday,	23d,	11 00 a m
Monday,	27th,	12 30 p m
Thursday,	30th,	2 00 p m

PHILADELPHIA

Friday,	3d,	1 00 p m
Tuesday,	7th,	5 00 p m
Friday,	10th,	5 00 p m
Tuesday,	14th,	11 30 p m
Friday,	17th,	1 00 p m
Tuesday,	21st,	4 00 p m
Friday,	24th,	6 00 p m
Tuesday,	28th,	11 00 a m
Friday,	31st,	12 30 p m

☞Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.

☞For information in regard to Freights, apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager
Odessa, Delaware

WILLIAM W. ROSS, Purser

Notice!

I, FRANK C. PIERCE, the tenant and occupant of the house situated at Summit Bridge, School District No. 74 Pencader hundred, county of New Castle and State of Delaware in compliance with the requirements of the acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle county, on Monday, the third day of January A. D. 1916, being the next term of said court, for a license for said house as an inn or tavern for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than one quart, to be drunk on the premises and the following respectable citizens of said school districts, at least six of whom are substanial free-holders of said school district recommend the said application viz:

Chas. S. Bigger	Harry Thompson
his	William Bendler
Wm. H. X Science	William R. Pierce
mark	H. G. Bendler
witness to mark,	I. G. Roberts
Wm. C. Bendler	William C Bigger
Chas. H. Salmons	Sam. P. Roberts
John Neville	Charles Fox
W. T. Sartin	his
Joseph H. Adams	Andrew X Davis
William Cole	mark
George Robinson	witness to mark
Edward Coombs	Charles Fox
his	his
Reuben X Rhodes	Vincent X Lily
mark	mark
witness to mark	witness to mark
Charles Fox	Charles Fox
Richard Elwood Blackson	A. T. Sartin

FRANK C. PIERCE.

NOTICE!

I, George H. Johnson, owner and occupant of the house known as the Middletown Hotel, situated in Middletown School district, Nos. 60, 60 1-2 and 94, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the Acts of the General Assembly; in such cases made and provided do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, on Monday the third day of January A. D., 1916, being the next term of said Court for a license for said house as an inn or tavern for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart to be drunk on the premises, and the following respectable citizens of said School District, at least six of whom are substantial freeholders of said School District recommend the said application, viz:

J. B. Messick,	H. L. Davis,
W. R Gary,	Joseph Gary,
George Echenhofer,	Alex. Metten,
John C. Blizzard,	W. S Letherbury,
W. B. Biggs,	H. M. Black,
C. F. Figgs,	N. J. Williams,
C. M. Cochran,	J. S. Parsons,
W. A. Comegys,	C. P. Cochran,
John P. Cochran, Jr.	

GEORGE H. JOHNSON.
Middletown, Del., Dec. 2d, 1915.





Get Ready for Christmas!

Our old friends and customers have discovered that in our new quarters we have the biggest and best stocks of Winter Goods we have ever shown in Middletown.

We are fully prepared to meet every want of our patrons in all classes of goods and we cordially invite all to call and examine our big assortments of everything you want at Xmas time.

We give below a few of these many things with the prices which are very low.

Men's and Boys' Suits

We have a large selection of all-wool Clothing made up by the famous Schloss Bros. Tailors, Baltimore. Their garments are well and neatly tailored after the very latest styles of the season—handsome, well fitting clothing that will give great satisfaction to our customers, for these Schloss Suits not only look well, but they wear well.

Our big stock embraces woolen Clothing for Men of all sizes and for boys from 5 years up, in many styles and patterns in blue, black, grey and fancy mixtures. Prices, for Boy's Suits, from $3. to $8.00; for Men's from $7. to $18.

Winter Overcoats

Finest Overcoats to be had anywhere, the newest of the season's nobbiest patterns and styles, some with rolling lapels and close fitting shoulders for the up-to-the minute man. We have Overcoats cut in the extreme style for the young man who likes to look "different", and others cut according to the approved styles for more conservative dressers.

We also have the "Balmaroon," the very latest thing in Overcoats, with or without velvet collars — striking looking Overcoats in checks and grey mixtures.

ut an Overcoat should not only appear fine and stylish, but it should give long and honest service—that's just what our Overcoats do.

Fine Boys' Overcoats from $3.50 to $8.00. Mens', from $7. to $18.

Mens' and Boys' Sweaters

Handier than an Overcoat for work and just as warm, the Sweater is a very useful garment that everybody must have. Our stock of woolen Sweaters is complete and we can fit any wearer, boy or man, with thick, warm garments with collars and in grey, red, garnet, blue and black colors.—Prices, 50c up to $6.00.

Hats and Caps

Hats of finest felts and very newest styles suitable for men of all ages from the gay colored banded soft hat for young men to the more sober Derby and other hard hats for older persons. Many different patterns and styles, such as low crowns, high crowns, narrow or wide brims, Prices for Boys, 50c to $1.50, for Men, from $1.25 to $3.00.

Caps of all styles and materials in corduroys, black Kerseys, cloth, fur etc., with ear laps. Also Dress Caps in fancy patterns blues, checks, Scotch plaids, mixed patterns etc. Prices 45c to $1.00.

Shoes

We carry a large and well chosen stock of high-grade Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in all the best leathers, calf, gun metal, Russian calf, vici kid, etc., in lace or button, colors black or tan—each pair sold with a guarantee to give perfect satisfaction. These shoes are so well made that they will keep their shape till worn out. Prices for Ladies $1.50 to $3. Gentlemen $2 to $4. Children's 50c to $2.50.

Shirts

Dress Shirts, white or in the latest ideas in colors, soft unstarched finish, French cuffs with or without attached collars, which will fit better and wear better than others offered at higher prices. Also a full line of fine Flannel Shirts in grays, brown or blues with military attached collars. Prices for Dress Shirts 50c to $1.50. Flannels 50c to $2.00.

Holeproof Hosiery

We are the sole agents for the famous "Holeproof" Brand of Hosiery in Men's Women's and Children's styles—a box guaranteed to wear 6 months or new hose free. In all colors, light, medium and heavy weights, in cotton and silks. We are also sole agents for the la est thing in Hosiery—"The Luxite," Men's 25c to 35c a pair; Ladies 35c to 50c a pair.

Underwear

Winter temperatures demand thicker Underwear and we can supply every want of our customers from our big stock of Winter Underwear in Fleece-lined, Ribbed, Woolen, in Union Suits or two pieces. We sell the famous "Wool Texur" and "Merion" brands of Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children. Prices, Union Suits $1. to $2.00, Two-piece suits, 50c $1.00 the garment.

Ladies' Coats and Coat Suits

We also carry a choice assortment of Ladies' Coats and Coat Suits, made of the finest fabrics and in the very newest styles, Winter weights, in Serges, Cheviots, Broadcloths, Zibelines etc. —colors blue, brown, plaid and mixtures. Prices, Coats $4.50 to $10. Suits, $8.00 to $15.

Ladies' Skirts

Latest models, finest fabrics of Ladies Skirts in corduroys blue and brown, Serges and Broadcloths in different colors.—Prices, $1.00 to $4.00.—Underskirts in fine Flannels and Satins in various colors, 50c to $1.50.

Ladies' Waists

We also offer our lady customers a beautiful line of Waists in Silks and other materials, all in the latest styles and well made, for very reasonable prices.

Christmas Novelties

Everyone wants to give to their little folks, to the members of their own family, or to their friends, "Xmas gifts". So we offer all such a long list of Christmas Novelties, far too numerous to mention here, from which to choose—beautiful presents suitable for Christmas days. So call and examine our Holiday Goods before buying.

The Globe Clothing Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

The Transcript, $1.00

Thanksgiving Has Passed, Christmas Is Already Being Looked Forward To With Happy Thoughts



Let us add to your happiness, by supplying you with a fine fat Turkey, Duck, Goose or Chicken of the finest quality. A good stake for breakfast, a fine roast for dinner with lamb chops for supper makes a good bill-affare. All of these at Lewis' bear the Government stamp of purity and are classed among the best. Allow us to thank you for your past favors and wish you a merry Christmas.

J. E. LEWIS, Prop.

J. T. ENGLISH, Cutter.

P. S. File your orders a few days in advance so we may select the size fowisdesired.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNY, Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

$500,000.00

Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over

$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

ASKS ADEQUATE DEFENSE FOR U. S.

President Wilson Pleads for Preparedness Against Foes Abroad and Within.

MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS

Larger Army and Navy Urged—Trained Citizenry the Nation's Greatest Defense — Disloyal Acts of Foreign-Born Citizens Scored—No Fear of War.

Washington, Dec. 7.—At a joint session of the house and senate the president today delivered his annual message. He said in part as follows:

Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that we can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid them stand together.

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing.

We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

Not Hostile Rivals.

The moral is, that the states of America are not hostile rivals, but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated, they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national defense.

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side of the sea, and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen.

Might to Maintain Right.

Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no longer than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,136 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,843, all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of 52 companies of coast artillery, 15 companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four aero squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all-important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 792 non-commissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian islands, at the isthmus, and in Porto Rico.

Force of Trained Citizens.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accoutrements as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist.

The proposals which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun, and how soon.

Program for the Navy.

The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the naval academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more rapidly added to; and authority is asked to appoint for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men taken from civil life.

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective navy consisting of 27 battleships of the first line, six battle cruisers, 25 battleships of the second line, ten armored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, five first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, 50 third-class cruisers, 108 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, six monitors, 20 gunboats, four supply ships, 15 fuel ships, four transports, three tenders to torpedo vessels, eight vessels of special types, and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

Trade and Shipping.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine. The great merchant fleet we once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every sea, and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seas.

For it is a question of independence. If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own trade, and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more: creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side of the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas. They are the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence and mutual dependence in which we clothe our policy of America for Americans.

Ships Are Needed.

The task of building up an adequate merchant marine for America private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task amongst us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor; and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by degrees, as the opportunities of trade develop. Something must be done at once; done to open routes and develop opportunities where they are as yet undeveloped; done to open the arteries of trade where the currents have not yet learned to run—especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created and quickened; and it is evident that only the government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial risks. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way in sufficient abundance into these new channels, the government may withdraw. But it cannot omit to begin. It should take the first steps and should take them at once. Our goods must not lie piled up at our ports and stored upon sidetracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads; must not be left without means of transport to any foreign quarter. We must not await the permission of foreign ship owners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government similar to those made to the last congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former proposals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more manifestly imperative.

Question of Finance.

The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilization and defense, involve of course very large additional expenditures of money—expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue to call the attention of the congress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably disclose.

On the thirtieth of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of $104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the thirty-first of December, 1915, and that the present duty of one cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the first of May, 1916, will be $670,365,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of $774,535,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including $25,000,000 for the Panama canal, $12,000,000 for probable deficiency appropriations and $50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be $753,891,000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to $20,644,605.78. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about forty-one millions. The duty of one cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the first of May, about fifteen millions. These two sums, amounting together to $56,000,000, if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of $76,644,605.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken, would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, $93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? We would be following an almost universal example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the secretary of the treasury, which will be immediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A one per cent tax per gallon on gasoline and naptha would yield, at the present estimated production, $10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, $15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank checks, probably $18,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron, $10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably $10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is, that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

The Danger Within.

I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers. America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation in its high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors. But the ugly and incredible has actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in so doing I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation.

Must Be Crushed Out.

Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes, and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us, when peace has returned to the world and nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act, if it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

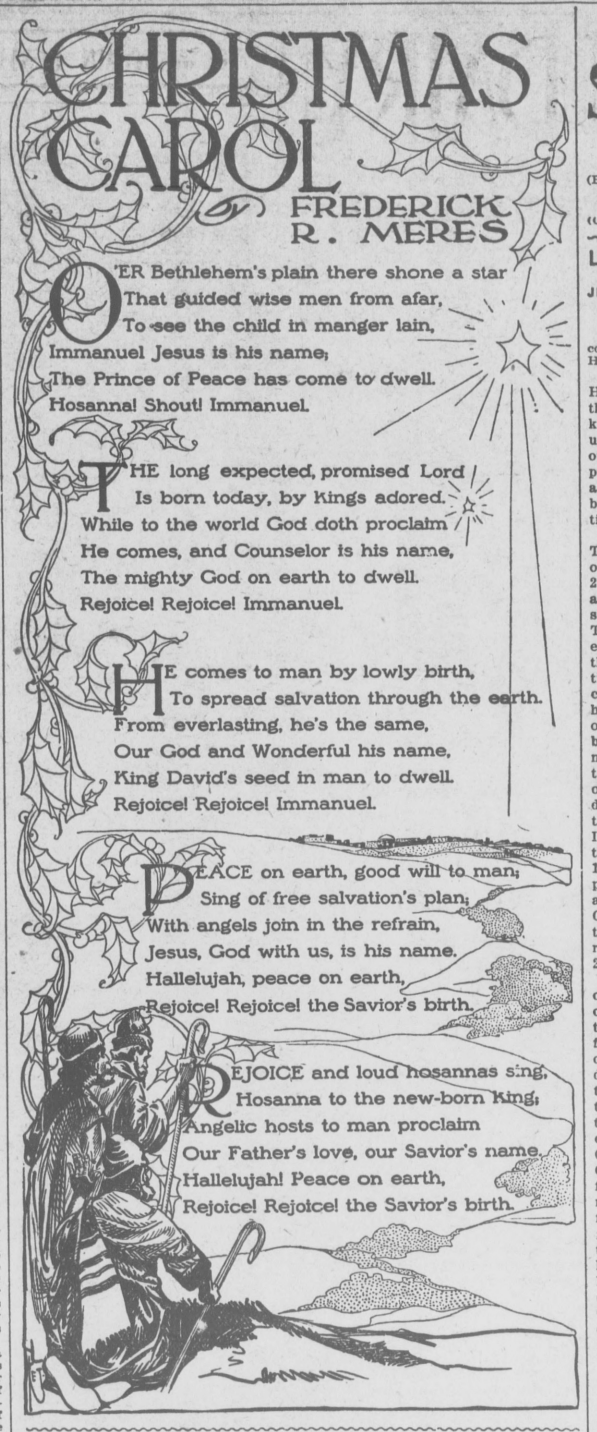
Transportation Problem.

The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of federal legislation.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety, and assured success. In this we are no partisans but heralds and prophets of a new age.

CHRISTMAS CAROL

FREDERICK R. MERES



O'ER Bethlehem's plain there shone a star
That guided wise men from afar,
To see the child in manger lain,
Immanuel Jesus is his name,
The Prince of Peace has come to dwell.
Hosanna! Shout! Immanuel.

THE long expected, promised Lord
Is born today, by kings adored.
While to the world God doth proclaim
He comes, and Counselor is his name,
The mighty God on earth to dwell.
Rejoice! Rejoice! Immanuel.

HE comes to man by lowly birth,
To spread salvation through the earth.
From everlasting, he's the same,
Our God and Wonderful his name,
King David's seed in man to dwell.
Rejoice! Rejoice! Immanuel.

PEACE on earth, good will to man,
Sing of free salvation's plan;
With angels join in the refrain,
Jesus, God with us, is his name.
Hallelujah, peace on earth,
Rejoice! Rejoice! the Savior's birth.

REJOICE and loud hosannas sing,
Hosanna to the new-born King;
Angelic hosts to man proclaim
Our Father's love, our Savior's name.
Hallelujah! Peace on earth,
Rejoice! Rejoice! the Savior's birth.

Santa's Secret



SH—I'VE got out of bed, just a minute,
To tell you—I'll whisper it low—
The stockings I've hung by the fire
Are for me—not mamma, you know.
For mine are so awfully little,
Dear Santa Claus, don't you see?
And I want, oh, so many playthings,
They won't hold enough for me.

So I want you to remember
And fill these as full as you can.
Cause I haven't been very naughty.
And you've been such a nice, kind man.
I'd like a live doll, if you please, sir,
That can talk and call me "mamma."
Not one that is full of old sawdust,
As all my other dolls are.

The Christmas Card.

About a hundred years ago the first Christmas cards were used. These were printed in London and consisted of a visiting card with the words "A Merry Christmas," printed on it. Later the cards were made with a little scenery on them and a picture of the robin. This bird was used because he is called the English Christmas bird, and also "The Savior's Bird" on account of the old legend regarding its red breast. From this time on the cards became more numerous and of more varied kinds.

Short But Useful.

The Christmas tree does not live long, but its short life is a useful and beautiful one.

Holly Scratches

By HARVEY PEAKE

NEVER look a gift in the cost mark. All that glitters is not diamonds.

Mistletoe makes the heart grow fonder.

The gift deferred maketh the heart sick.

Belief in Santa Claus is the best policy.

It is a wise merchant who knows his own goods when they are brought back for exchange.

To give hideous gifts is human, to forgive impossible.

Gifts make the man, the want of them the fellow.

One Christmas bargain makes the whole of womankind spin.

Christmas bills are stubborn things.

Santa Claus is not as red as he is painted.

Buy gifts in haste and repent at leisure.

Uneasy lies the head that's trying to make twenty dollars buy forty gifts.

And thereby hangs a stocking.

Every Christmas tree must stand on its own bottom.

Gifts are seldom what they seem.

A CHRISTMAS VISION

On Christmas eve 'mid all the joyous glee
That in my plenteousness surrounded me,
I happened by some chance to turn mine eye
Out through a window-wreath that hung near by,
And as I glanced through it into the night
I seemed to see, lit by some holy light,
A childish face with wistful, smiling lips
That thrilled me to my very finger-tips.

Two eager hands stretched forth called, as in stress,
To me to carry help to Helplessness,
And in the sad eyes of that child I saw
In all its loveliness the Christmas Law—
Not a command, no everlasting Must
Upon Reluctance for its teaching thrust,
But just a pleading hint to him who runs
That all who suffer are God's Little Ones'

And then the picture in the wreath was gone,
And in its place the Eastern Star-beams shone—
The same that nineteen centuries ago
Led on the Wise Men with their heavenly glow;
And e'en as they I wandered through the drifts
And into lowly places carried gifts
To cheer, and give release, and pay my due
Unto my Lord through them that suffer rue.

—John Kendrick Bangs, in Scribner's.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, especially on Christmas eve, when a kid discovers his father acting the part of Santa Claus.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1915, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 12

JEHOVAH YEARNS OVER ISRAEL.

LESSON TEXT—Hosea 11:1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love.—Hosea 11:4.

A contemporary of Isaiah and Amos, Hosea continued to prophesy after the first captivity of the northern kingdom. His style is abrupt and figurative. Israel is Jehovah's adulterous wife, repudiated, but finally to be purified and restored. This lesson is a part of the second section of the book (4:1-13:8), which is a description of the sinful people.

I. "The Perverse Child," vv. 1-7. The "remnant" (ch. 6:1-3) had cried out for relief. (See Isa. 1:9; Rom. 2:5). Jehovah's reply (begins 6:4) is a severe arraignment of Israel's backsliding as contrasted with his grace. To understand this lesson read the entire book repeatedly. In verse 1 of the lesson Jehovah recalls to the nation the days of its childhood. Because of his great love (Deut. 7:7) he called them out of Egypt, the land of bondage, into Canaan, the land of blessing and liberty. Yet Israel sensed not its duty nor its obligation of gratitude. We are living under a greater obligation because of the greater redemption God has provided for us in the person of his Son. God here calls Israel "my son" (Ex. 4:22); we have the right to call ourselves sons (John 1:12; I. John 3:1-2). Matthew's gospel applies these words to him who alone was fully and in the true sense God's son. Jesus is the summary of the whole nation in that he alone fully realized God's purpose in Israel (Matt. 2:15).

As contrasted with what a son is or should be verse 2 gives a picture of Israel's wandering. The whole history of the nation is one of going after false gods. (I. Sam: 8:7-9 and many other references.) In those childhood days (v. 3) Jehovah taught them how to walk, and healed their hurts. "but they knew not"—God, as a tender Father, had watched over, taught, guided and healed (Ex. 19:14; Isa. 46:3; 63:9). Even so, in this present age God is a God of mercy and long suffering (Rom. 2:4), yet the mass of men "know not" what God is doing for them. In verse 4 the child has grown older and as mothers often tether a child lest it run away, so Jehovah endeavors to draw Israel to him with "cords of love." His cord of love now is the mighty power of Calvary (John 12:32). Jehovah not only drew but even sought to entice, for he "laid meat unto them"—Jesus will deliver us, for he bore our yoke (Matt. 11:28-30) and is for us the Bread of Life (John 6:35, 58). Love does not mean that the backslider shall be free from punishment. "Because they refused to return . . . the sword shall abide" (v. 5-6 and Heb. 12:6). Even so God did not permit them to go back to Egyptian bondage (v. 5). Israel was "bent to backsliding." In spite of the constant call to worship and serve him none "would exalt him." Is not this a picture of the mass of the people of so-called Christian lands? If not why then "advertise the churches" or hold "special sampaigns?"

II. The Pleading Parent, vv. 8-12. None can fathom the depths of the cry. "How shall I give thee up. How shall I deliver thee" (v. 8). Israel would persist and still Jehovah pleads that perchance they would heed his cry (Jer. 9:7; Lam. 3:33). Admah and Zeboim were irretrievably overthrown with Sodom and Gomorrah (Deut. 29:33), shall Israel likewise perish? No! (v. 9) for "I am God, not man." God does not, like man, change—his covenants are not "scraps of paper," his love is everlasting (Nu. 23:19). It is not God but man who is responsible for his destruction. The "Holy One in the midst of thee" is there to save, not as an avenger. God has not come into our midst in wrath—God's passionate desire is to save not to destroy. His purposes are those of love and redemption and as with Israel of old, so in this age, he will carry out these purposes in spite of our backsliding (Rom. 11:28-29). Verses 10 and 11 are prophetic of the ultimate repentance and restoration of Israel—judgment shall pass upon their foes (Joel 3:16) and those of the dispersion (see parallel Isa. 11:11-16) shall gather, as "doves to their windows," and be once more "in their houses," i. e., set up as a nation in their God-given land. Ephraim (v. 12) sought to rule without or by casting off Jehovah (I. Cor. 4:8).

In Judah was the legal priesthood and the legitimate king, but the apostasy of Israel was more culpable because of the example of Judah which he had set at nought.

III. Promised Deliverance. In a most striking way Hosea flashes a note of hope and love through the cloud of gloom which hung over the nation as it drew closer to its doom, because the people refused to repent.

Amos delivered his warning and returned to Judah.

Hosea was a part of the nation which emphasizes such verses of his prophecy as the following: 6:1, 4:6, 11:4, 11:6, 6:4, 6:6, 2:15 and 10:12, which sound the message of hope like bulletins from the battle's front.

The conclusion of the whole matter is recorded in chapter 14. Hosea exhorts (v. 1, 2 cf.) and places in the mouths of the people their petition (v. 2 lc., 3); Jehovah replied (v. 4-6) and the prophet encourages the people (v. 7).

Then Israel and Jehovah converse: Israel—"What have I to do any more with idols?" Jehovah—"I have heard him and observed him." Israel—"I am like a green fir tree." Jehovah—"From me is thy fruit found."

Verse 9 is the final summary for Israel and for us as well.

POSTSCRIPTS

Australia has prohibited the importation of belts alleged to produce a therapeutic effect by electric or magnetic influences.

A labor-saving device for making color tests of cottonseed oil has been developed by the United States bureau of standards.

An Argentine government has met with much success in making paper pulp from the wood of several varieties of native pine trees.

Furniture casters of compressed leather and compressed felt have been invented for use on hardwood floors.

Many houses in France are numbered 12½, in order to avoid the unlucky 13.

A German nitroglycerin factory is completely covered with a network of wires, suitably grounded, as a protection against lightning.

The ordinary shaving brush and a rubber affair for rubbing in the lather have been combined on a common handle by an inventor.

FROM ALL OVER

Maintenance of prisons in England cost $2,330,000 a year.

"Practice with science" is the motto of the Royal Agricultural society of England.

Researches into the principles of aerial navigation date back to the fourteenth century.

Venezuela, by law, has prescribed a standard of purity for butter and forbidden the sale of that containing any adulterants.

Henry Jenkins, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1501, and died in 1670, cut off at the tender age of one hundred and sixty-nine, remembered well the battle of Flodden field, which took place in 1513. In his young manhood when a little over the century mark, he was famed for his remarkable swimming.

A new wood suitable for lead pencils has been found in East Africa at a time when the supply of American cedar, largely used for that purpose, is approaching exhaus...



WE'VE GOT THOSE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR XMAS GIFTS YET? IF NOT COME TO OUR STORE NOW AND YOU CAN QUICKLY PICK OUT THE THINGS YOU NEED. GIFTS FOR EVERYONE---OLD AND YOUNG---PRACTICAL. SENSIBLE AND SUITABLE THINGS THAT WILL BE TRULY APPRECIATED.

AT OUR PRICES. YOUR XMAS MONEY GOES FARTHEST.

COME EARLY IF YOU CAN---BUT COME.

J. B. Messick

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE



A Carnival of Fun and Frolic

MUMMERS' PARADE

SPECIAL EXCURSION

Philadelphia

NEW YEARS DAY

$1.55 Round Trip $1.55

Proportionate fares from other points

Special Train leaves Middletown 7.59 A. M.

40 Costumed New Years Clubs in fantastic array. A Fastival display rivaled only by the famed Mardi Gras of New Orleans

Returning train leaves Philadelphia Broad St Station 5.15 P. M.

Pennsylvania R.R.

Watch this space for OUR

Christmas Ad.

in the next issue

M. BANNING & SON



SPECIALS IN

Brussels RUGS

Size 9x12 ft., price.....$7.50
Very best Rope and Wool Stock Rugs, size 9x12 ft. $8.50
Wool and Fibre Rugs, size 9x12 ft., price.....$7.75
Wizard Floor Mops. ..... .25
Shirt waist boxes...$2.00 to $3.25
Folding card tables.$1.50 to $2.00
Also full line of Christmas Toys, Desk with Chair....$2 25 to $4 75
Rocking Chairs....$1.15 to $3.00
Rocking Horses, Swings, Express Chairs 25
Doll's Go Carts.....50 to $4.00
Wagons and oth er things.

W. J. WILSON, Middletown, Del.

The Transcript, $1.00

"TUBERCULOSIS WEEK"

"Tuberculosis Week" was observed in Wilmington this week.

One of the chief aim in the observance of the week was to get the general public interested in the movement looking toward the prevention of tuberculosis to the extent that more persons in need of the attention given to tubercular patients at the clinics may be induced to visit the dispensaries and this goal was constantly kept in mind throughout the week.

The fact that the week was observed in the tuberculosis cause was drawn to the attention of everyone by posters which were placed in windows of stores business establishments and other places. These posters presented a reproduction of a water color painting by Miss Martha England Murpny, one of the well-known young artists of Wilmington, an etching from which appears above. Miss Murphy is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Murphy and a niece of Howell S. England, Esq.

During the week the store of N. Snellenburg and Co., at Seventh and Market street were the headquarters for the workers. The firm agreed to give large window space to a display which iucluded two tuberculosis maps, one of Wilmington and one of the state, showing existing conditions; water-color paintings by Miss Marion H. Thomas, explained by appropriate verses (shown for the first time publicly for this occasion) as well as other pictures, of model shacks, outdoor sleeping quarters, etc.

Notice!

The Annual Meeting of the

CANTWELL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be held at the Registration Office of Joseph H. Enos, in Odessa, Del.

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 3d, 1916

At which time seven (7) Directors will be elected to serve the ensuing year. The premiums on Deposit Notes at the rate of five (5) per cent. will be required to be paid.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of eight (8) per cent. out of the surplus Fund, on all balances standing to the credit of members, payable on and after January 3d, 1916.

Election for Directors will take place between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL W. CORBIT, President.
JOSEPH G. BROWN, Secretary.
Odessa, Del., December 8th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Hotel in Stanton, Mill Creek hundred New Castle county, Delaware,

ON TUESDAY,

THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the two three story dwelling houses thereon erected situate in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point in the center of the Newport, and Gap Turnpike Road, said point being sixty-nine and sixty-seven hundredths feet in a southeasterly direction from the point of intersection of the centre line of the Milltown Road with the center line of the said Turnpike Road; thence along the center line of said Turnpike Road south forty-six degrees and fifty minutes east eight and seventeen-hundredths feet to a point in line of land now or formerly of Eli Hollett; thence by line of said Hollett's land south sixteen degrees fif y-nine minutes west, one hundred and ninety-six and three-tenths feet to a stone; thence by a new line dividing this from other lands of the said Annie A. Fisher, north seventy-three degrees one minute west seventy-five and eighty seven hundredths feet to a stone in line of other lands of the said Annie A. Fisher; thence by another new line dividing other lands of the said Annie A. Fisher, north sixteen degrees twenty-five minutes east, two hundred thirty-four and seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning. Containing thirty-eight hundredths of an acre more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property and Mollie J. DuRoss, Executrix of Bernard DuRoss, deceased and Mollie J. DuRoss, his wife, mortgagors and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington Del., Dec. 8, 1915.

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.



WE BAING YOU

Everything you can desire in the eating line, all hot and deliciously served, when you come to our restaurant; the tastiness of our dishes has endeared them to the hearts of our many patrons, and we want you, if you have never honored us with a visit before, to come in today.

The White Cafe

JOS. C. JOLLS, Prop.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE



The Merriest Place in Town

Our Toy Department

Never since we have been in business has our Christmas shopping begun so early! We have never before had so large a volume of strictly Xmas sales so long before the glad Day itself. So we beg our patrons who have not, yet done their usual Holiday shopping with us to hurry up and thus not miss their share of the "cream" of things by making their purchases from our large and well selected stocks of Holiday and other goods.

To further induce our customers to come out early and save us the crush and worry of the last week, we make the following Christmas Present Announcement:

This store is celebrating a big successful year's business and to show our appreciation we are co-operating with Santa Claus in helping everybody to a happy Christmas. We have a CHRISTMAS GIFT for ALL.

Listen while we tell you about it. From our big varied stock we have selected hundreds of dandy Presents and put them into sealed packages. Nobody knows just what is in each package, but it is sure to be a dandy Present. Any one or more of them is yours after you have purchased goods to the amount of $2.00 or over. Come as often as you please and get one of these handsome Presents with each purchase of $2 or over. We give below a few hints to help the Holiday buyers:

Air Rifles	25c to $1.00	Drums	10c to 50c	Rattles	5c to 25c
Air Ships	25c to 50c	Dishes for Dolly	10c to $2.50	Rocking Chairs	25c to $1.50
Automobiles	25c to $5.00	Express Wagons	50c to $3.00	Rubber Balls	5c to 25c
Accordions	10c to 50c	Elephants (toys)	10c to 25c	Rocking horses	50c to $1.50
Animals, all kinds	5c to 25c	Fancy Beds for Dolly	10c to 50c	Rubber Boots and Rubbers	25c to $5.00
Baby Trunks	25c to $1.00	Furniture for Dolly	25c to 50c	Registers, Toy	50c to $1.50
Baby Blankets	50c to $2.00	Ferns and Holders	10c to $1.25	Saques (Knitted)	25c to 50c
Bags (Hand)	25c to $3.50	Fences for Xmas Trees	10c to $1.00	Sleds, all kinds	50c to $2.50
Boats	10c to 50c			Steamboat	10c to 50c
Boys' Caps	15c to 50c	Girls's Underwear and Hosiery	10c to 75c	Stoves	10c to $1.00
Boys' Suits and Overcoats	$2.00 to $8.00	Games, all kinds	5c to 50c	Stuffed animals	5c to 25c
Boys' Raincoats	$2.50 to $6.00	Gloves of all kinds	10c to $1.00	Swan in Pond	$1.00
Boys' Sweaters	50c to $3.50	Guns	25c to $1.00	Sweaters	50c to $6.00
Boy's Gloves and Hosiery	10c to 50c	Girls' Dresses and Coats	50c to $12.00	Slate Blackboards	25c to 75c
Bell Chimes	10c to 25c	Girls' Hats and Gloves	25c to $3.50	Stockings, all colors	10c to $1.50
Blocks, all kinds	5c to 50c	Horses and Wagon	10c to 50c	Sulkys	75c to $2.00
Banks	5c to $1.50	Humpty Dumpty	50c to $1.50	See-Saws	10c to 50c
Books for Girls and Boys	5c to $1.50	Horns and Trumpets	5c to 25c	Sail boats	10c to 50c
Books for Grownups	25c to $1.00			Toy Furniture	10c to 50c
Comb and Brush Sets	50c to $3.50	Iron Toys	10 to 25c	Tree Ornaments	1c to 10c
Children's Toques	25c to 50c	Irish Mail	$2.00 to $3.50	Tin kitchen dishes	10c to 75c
China Dishes	10c to $2.50			Tool chest	25c to $1.50
Christmas Stockings	5c to 10c	Japanese Toys		Tenpins	25c to 75c
Coffee Mills	5c to 10c	Knife and Fork Sets	10c to 75c	Toy Registers	50c to $1.50
Children's Sewing Boxes	25c to 50c	Manicuring Sets	25c to $2.00	Toy trunks	25c to $1.00
Candles, all kinds		Magic Lanterns	$1.00 to $1.50	Underwear	25c to $1.0c
Christmas Boxes, all sizes		Mechanical Toys	10c to $1.75	Umbrellas	50c to $5.00
Cameras	$1.25 to $12.00	Mechanical Trains	50c to $2.00	Velocipedes	$1 50 to $3.00
Dolls of every kind	5c to $12.00	Neckwear	10c to $2 00	Watches	10c to $5.00
Doll's Go Carts	25c to $2.50	Piano	25c to $2.50	Wash sets	25c to 50c
Doll Swings	10c to 25c	Pictures	10c to $1.50	Wool sheep	5c to 25c
Doll Houses	25c to $1.00	Pencil Boxes	10c to 50c	Writing paper in Boxes	10c to 50c
Dogs	5c to 25c	Paint Sets	10c to 75c	Whips	5c to 25c
Dressed Dolls	10c to $1.50	Paper Baskets	10c to 25c	Wagons, all kinds	10c to $3.50

FOGEL & BURSTAN Depart Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

PREMATURE SALE

Owing to the mild October and November weather what usually take place about February



Benjamin Clothes

Will Begin Wednesday, December 1st, a Wonderful Sale of Men's and Young Men's

Winter Overcoats and Suits

Every Overcoat brand new, up-to-date, the kind that meets every requirement of the young fellows, to whom snappy appearance and good lines are as important as good quality—all the popular styles, single breasted box back, double breasted semi fitting, balmaroons, ulster and conservative styles. The young men's styles are quarter lined with silk, the conservative styles are lined through, some with silk others with serge.

$18.00 Overcoats, $20.00 Overcoats $15.00 | $13.50 Overcoats, $12.50 Overcoats $10.00

$10 Youths' Coats, age 10 to 16, $7.50. $5.00 Boys' Coats, several lots, age 4 to 14, $3.50

Men's and Young Men's Suits

Our old standard of quality and workmanship, up-to-date styles. These Suits will please and satisfy the most fastidious young man as he will find the new models with one, two and three button, with patch pockets, with single or double-breasted vests. The conservative man will be delighted with the excellent models we have for him.

$17.00 Suits, Men's & Young Men's
$18.00 " " " "
$20.00 " " " " $15

$13.50 Suits, Men's & Young Men
$12.50 " " " " $10

Special Attractions in Boys' Suits

$2.50, $3.50, $5.00 and $7.50

Sweater Coats at $5.00

Shaker knit shawl collars, knitted in pockets, knit to fit all in one piece.

MAROON, BLUE, BROWN, OLIVE, MIXED AND GREEN

Same Styles in $4, $3 and $2 Sweaters
Our 50 Cent Special Beats Them All

Winter Underwear

Men's and Boys', any kind you wish for.

Some special 50c Fleece we are selling at 35c.

Natural Wool at 75c, $1.00, $1 50 and $2.00 per garment.

Extra Derby, 50c kind 38c per garment.

Natural Derby at $1.00 and $1.50 per garment.



WALK-OVER

SHOES We make a specialty of pleasing every customer perfectly. Only the most reliable brands of Shoes are carried and care is taken that every shoe is fitted properly.

WALK OVER Shoes $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00. W. L. DOUGLASS Shoes $2.00, $2 50, $3 00, $3 50, $4.00. BOYS' SHOES $1.50, $2.00, $2 50, $3.00.

WINTER EVERY-DAY SHOES—We make a specialty of good, solid, every-day Shoes, strongly made of pure leather with all leather insoles and counters at $1.50, $2 00, $2.50 and $3.00.

EDWARD G. WALLS, Smyrna, Delaware

ONE PRICE TO ALL